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THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

1902

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MARCH, 1902

THE

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION 5

BOARD OF TRUSTEES 7

TRUST DEED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE 8

REMARKS OF MR. CARNEGIE ON PRESENTING HIS TRUST DEED, 13

OFFICERS 16

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

JANUARY 4, 1902.

We, the undersigned, persons of full age, and citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, being desirous to establish and maintain, in the City of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution for promoting original research in science, literature, and art, do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate for said purpose, under An Act to establish a code of Law for the District of Columbia approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, sections 599 to 604 inclusive; and we do hereby certify in pursuance of said act as follows:

First. The name or title by which such institution shall be known in law is CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Second. The term for which said Institution is organized is perpetual.

Third. The particular business and objects of the Institution are the promotion of study and research, with power:

(a) To acquire, hold, and convey real estate and other property necessary for the purposes of the Institution as herein stated, and to establish general and special funds;

(b) To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science, literature, or art, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals;

(c) To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research;

(d) To publish and distribute documents;

(e) To conduct lectures;

(f) To hold meetings;

(g) To acquire and maintain a library;

(h) And, in general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of said Institution.

Fourth. That the affairs, funds, and property of the corporation shall be in general charge of a Board of Trustees, the number of whose members for the first year shall be twenty-seven (27), and shall not thereafter exceed thirty except by a three fourths vote of said Board.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have hereto set our names and affixed our seals, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the fourth day of January, 1902.

JOHN HAY	[SEAL]
EDWARD D. WHITE	[SEAL]
JOHN S. BILLINGS	[SEAL]
DANIEL C. GILMAN	[SEAL]
CHARLES D. WALCOTT	[SEAL]
CARROLL D. WRIGHT	[SEAL]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: *ss:*

Be it remembered that on this 4th day of January, A. D. 1902, before the subscriber personally appeared the above named John Hay, Edward D. White, John S. Billings, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles D. Walcott, and Carroll D. Wright, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, and severally and personally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal the day and year above written.

WILLIAM MCNEIR,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

Received for record Jan. 4, A. D. 1902, 11 A. M., and recorded in Liber No. 9, fol. 420 *et seq.*, one of the Incorporation Records of the District of Columbia.

GEO. F. SCHAYER,
Deputy Recorder.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Organized January 29, 1902.

Ex-Officio

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

JOHN S. BILLINGS,	New York.
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	New York.
WILLIAM N. FREW,	Pennsylvania.
LYMAN J. GAGE,	Illinois.
DANIEL C. GILMAN,	Maryland.
JOHN HAY,	District of Columbia.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	New Jersey.
HENRY L. HIGGINSON,	Massachusetts.
HENRY HITCHCOCK,	Missouri.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON,	Illinois.
WILLIAM LINDSAY,	Kentucky.
SETH LOW,	New York.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,	Pennsylvania.
D. O. MILLS,	New York.
S. WEIR MITCHELL,	Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM W. MORROW,	California.
ELIHU ROOT,	New York.
JOHN C. SPOONER,	Wisconsin.
ANDREW D. WHITE,	New York.
EDWARD D. WHITE,	Louisiana.
CHARLES D. WALCOTT,	District of Columbia.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,	District of Columbia.

Grover Cleveland, former President of the United States, was chosen one of the original Trustees, but was not able to accept the appointment.

TRUST DEED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

Creating a Trust for the benefit of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a Trustee in behalf of others: and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country; and having full confidence in the gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the Trust which I have confided to them, therefore I have transferred to these theTrustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Ten Millions of Registered Five Per Cent Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the names of said Trustees being as follows:—

Ex-Officio

The President of the United States.
The President of the Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The President of the National Academy of Sciences.

John S. Billings, ... New York.
William N. Frew, ... Pennsylvania.
Lyman J. Gage, ... Illinois.
Daniel C. Gilman, ... Maryland.
John Hay. . . . . District of Columbia.
Abram S. Hewitt, ... New Jersey.
Henry L. Higginson, ... Massachussetts.
Henry Hitchcock, ... Missouri.
Charles L. Hutchinson, . . . Illinois.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, ... Kentucky.
SETH LOW, ... New York.
WAYNE MACVEAGH, ... Pennsylvania.
D. O. MILLS, ... New York.
S. WEIR MITCHELL, ... Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM W. MORROW, ... California.
ELIHU ROOT, ... New York.
JOHN C. SPOONER, ... Wisconsin.
ANDREW D. WHITE, ... New York.
EDWARD D. WHITE, ... Louisiana.
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, ... District of Columbia.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT, ... District of Columbia.

The said gift is to be held in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to, that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities which may be substituted for the same: for paying all the expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the Trust by the Trustees, including in said expenses the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the Trust: AND SECOND, for paying the sums required by the said Trustees to enable them to carry out the purposes hereafter expressed. I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the law, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.: Power to receive and realize the said Bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said Bonds, either by public sale or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said Bonds on such securities as Trustees are authorized by the law of the State of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, to invest Trust Funds,—and also on such other se-

curities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper;

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said Bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said Bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said Bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed and their successors, shall act honorably;

And I further hereby empower the Trustees to administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the Trust; and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the Trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements, and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, cheques, receipts, and other writings, as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the Trust. The Committee shall have the fullest power and discretion in dealing with the income of the Trust, and expending it in such manner as they think best fitted to promote the objects set forth in the following clauses:—

The purposes of the Trust are as follow, sand the Revenues therefrom are to be devoted thereto:—

It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, an institution which with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery—show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus, as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby.

Among its aims are these:

1. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto as one of the most important of all departments.

2. To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

3. To increase facilities for higher education.

4. To increase the efficiency of the Universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work, in these institutions as far as advisable.

5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, to enjoy the advantages of the Museums, Libraries, Laboratories, Observatory, Meteorological, Piscicultural, and Forestry Schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the Government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered highly important.

If in any year the full income of the Trust cannot be usefully expended or devoted to the purposes herein enumerated, the Committee may pay such sums as they think fit into a Reserve Fund, to be ultimately applied to those purposes, or to the construction of such buildings as it may be found necessary to erect in Washington.

The specific objects named are considered most important in our day, but the Trustees shall have full power, by a majority of two-thirds of their number, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time; provided always that any modifications shall be in accordance with the purposes of the donor, as expressed in the Trust, and that the Revenues be applied to objects kindred to those named,—the

chief purpose of the Founder being to secure if possible for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten on this and the preceding seven pages, on [twenty-eighth] day of [January], Nineteen Hundred and Two, before these witnesses.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

January 28th, 1902.

Witnesses,

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE,

ESTELLE WHITFIELD.

REMARKS OF MR. CARNEGIE ON PRESENTING HIS TRUST DEED

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board of Trustees:

I beg first to thank you for so promptly and so cordially coming forward to aid me in this work by the acceptance of trusteeship. The President of the United States writes me in a note of congratulation "I congratulate you especially upon the character, the extraordinarily high character, of the trustees." Those are his words. I believe that that estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundaries of our country.

May I say to you that my first idea while I dwelt upon the subject during the summer in Scotland was that it might be reserved for me to fulfil one of Washington's dearest wishes —to establish a university in Washington. I gave it careful study when I returned and was forced to the conclusion that if he were with us here to-day his finely balanced judgment would decide that such, under present conditions, would not be the best use of wealth. It was a tempting point suggested to me by the president of the Women's George Washington Memorial Association, that the George Washington Memorial University, founded by Andrew Carnegie would link my name with Washington. Well, perhaps that might justify such association with Washington, and perhaps it is reserved for some other man in the future to win that unique place; because if we continue to increase in population as we have done it is not an improbability that it may become a wise step to fulfil Washington's wish. But while that may justify the association of any other name with his, which is a matter of doubt, still, I am very certain nothing else would. A suggestion that this gift of mine, which has its own field, which has nothing to do with the University, except as an aid to one if it is established, which has a field of its own, that is entitled

to the great name of Washington, is one which I never for a moment could consider. If the coming university under the control of the Nation—as Washington suggested a national institution—is to be established, as it may be in the future, I think the name of Washington should be reserved for that and for that alone. Be it our opportunity in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

This is intended to coöperate with all existing institutions because one of the objections—the most serious one which I could not overcome when I was desirous to establish a university here to carry out Washington's idea—was this: That it might tend to weaken existing institutions, while my desire was to coöperate with all kindred institutions, and to establish what would be a source of strength to all of them and not of weakness, and therefore I abandoned the idea of a Washington University or anything of a memorial character.

Gentlemen, a university worthy of Washington, or a memorial worthy of Washington, is not one costing a million dollars, or ten million dollars, or twenty million dollars, but of more. When I contemplated a university in Washington in fulfilment of Washington's great wish I set aside a larger amount than the largest of these. I take it for granted that no one or no association would think of using the revered name of Washington except for a university of first class rank, something greater and better, if I may be allowed to say so, than we have in our land to-day—and you all know the sums which are now used for our universities.

Gentlemen, your work now begins, your aims are high, you seek to expand known forces, to discover and utilize unknown forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be a greater work. I wish you abundant success, and I venture to prophecy that through your efforts, in coöperation with kindred societies, our country's contributions through research and in the domain of the higher science in which we are now so woefully deficient, will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land.

Again, gentlemen, from my heart, I thank you, and I will now, with your permission read the deed of trust which has been prepared. I may say that the intended officers of this Institution have a letter from my cashier, stating that the transferred bonds will be sent you early in February. They can not be transferred until the first of the month. They begin to bear interest on the first day of February. Here is the deed of trust. (Printed on pages 8–12.)

There is nothing so important, I think, as the last clause. This clause follows the deed given to the Scotch universities, in the main. When I proposed it in committee the chairman said he did not know about assuming so much responsibility as a trustee, and several gentlemen also suggested that it was too liberal, and threw too much responsibility upon them. Mr. Arthur Balfour was one of these, and I replied to him that my experience was that it is not without the greatest difficulty we can find men who can legislate for their own generation, and sometimes we are not quite successful even in doing that; but, I asked, "have you ever seen, or heard of a body of men wise enough to be able to legislate for the next generation?" He said "No, I never have; and you are quite right, and that is the wisest provision I have ever heard of in a trust deed."

I have nothing more to say to you, gentlemen, having already expressed my thanks; but, as I began with doing this, I feel that I should also like to end doing so, and therefore, I thank you again.

OFFICERS.

President of the Carnegie Institution,
DANIEL C. GILMAN.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN S. BILLINGS.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. BILLINGS	S. WEIR MITCHELL
DANIEL C. GILMAN	ELIHU ROOT
ABRAM S. HEWITT	CHARLES D. WALCOTT

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

The office of the Carnegie Institution is in Washington, D. C., at No. 1439 K Street, where an Assistant Secretary, Mr. Marcus Baker, is in charge.

3 2044 103 225 900